

BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

No. 7.—VOL. VI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1821.

Terms, { \$3, 00 a year, payable in 6 months, | To Agents, every 11th copy gratis. | or \$2, 50 a year, if paid in advance. }

Report of the Prudential Committee
of the American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions.

[Continued from page 9.]

Foreign Mission School.

This consecrated Seminary was instituted in the autumn of 1816, and opened in the beginning of May 1817. There being to it a commodious edifice for the school—a good mansion house, with a barn, and other out-buildings, and a garden, for the school;—a house, barn, &c. with a share of good tillage land for the School and Commons:—all situated sufficiently near to each other and to the Congregational meeting-house, in the south end of Cornwall, Conn.—and 80 acres of excellent wood land, about a mile and half distant.

The object of the School as set forth in the Constitution, is—“The education in our country of Heathen Youths, in such manner, with subsequent professional instruction, will qualify them to become useful Missionaries, Physicians, Surgeons, Schoolmasters, or interpreters; and to communicate to the Heathen Nations such knowledge of agriculture and the arts, as may prove the most of promoting Christianity and civilization.” As these youths are designed for higher education, than is expected to be obtained at our Mission Schools in other countries, it is deemed of no importance, that they be only such as of suitable age, of docile dispositions, and of promising talents.

In the constitution there is a provision, that youths of our own country, of acknowledged piety may be admitted to the school, at their own expense, and at the option of the Agents.

In the first year of the School twelve students were admitted—two from heathen lands and two natives of Connecticut. Of Henry Obookiah, John Honoree, James Hopoo, and William Tennooe, before been objects of Christian labor, and for some time under Christian instruction. The raised hopes, founded, in Providence, on the unquestioned piety of the distinguished talents, and the excellent character of Obookiah, terminated in triumphant departure from these earth scenes before the first year of the school had expired. Of his three companions, Honoree, Hopoo, and Tennooe, Mr. Ruggles, one of the two Connecticut youths, and George Tamoree, particular mention has just been made under the head of the Sandwich Island Mission.—Of the other, admitted the first year, James Ely, the Connecticut youth, & George Sanderson, and William Kummoo-olah from the Watch Islands, are still members of the school; one has been dismissed for misconduct, one for incapacity, and the other absent.

From year to year, since the first, youths of different nations have been admitted; of three of whom after longer or shorter trial, have been dismissed. Care however, has been taken, that those, who have been dismissed, should be placed in other families, where they might still have the benefit of Christian instruction.

The present number of pupils is twenty-four; four from the Sandwich Islands—two from Otaheite—one from the Marquesas—Malay—eight Cherokees—two—three of the Stockbridge Tribe—two Onondagas—one Tuscarora—two Iowas—two Indians from Pennsylvania, and three youths of our own country.

For the instruction of the able and highly respected Principal, the Rev. Mr. Ruggles, and his very capable and faithful assistant, Mr. Prentice, the improvement of the pupils, in general, has been increasing and satisfactory, and in not a few instances uncommonly good. Besides being well informed in various branches of learning, and practically acquainted with the uses of civilized life; they are instructed, and with especial care in the manners and duties of Christianity. No instruction has been communicated in the language of the natives. Of the thirty-one Heathen Youths now in the school, the deceased Obookiah, and the others who have gone with the Mission to the Sandwich Islands—seventeen are those who have given evidence of a living faith in the gospel; and several others are very seriously thoughtful on religious concerns.

Lord, in his sovereign goodness, has rendered this favored Seminary, and that blessing rests upon it. May it be eminently instrumental in making known the glory of his Name in many lands, and among multitudes of different nations and tongues, to unite in songs of everlasting and praise.

Expenditures and Receipts.

Since the last Annual Meeting your Committee have sent forth to different fields of labor 13 men and 13 women: 10 men and 7 women to the Sandwich Islands—1 man to the Marquesas—two men to Western Asia—8 men and 6 women to the Choctaw nation—2 men to the Cherokees of the Arkansas—1 of the men, 5 are ordained missionaries—1 is a physician, 1 is a printer, and the rest, besides being skilled in various mechanical arts, men in sound bodies, inured to labor, and

and of approved civil and Christian character; 4 are men in middle life with well governed and well educated families,—the rest, young men, 8 of whom are married; the most of them have been exercised in the instruction of schools, and all of them are deemed well qualified to take part in the arduous, benevolent, and sacred work of evangelizing and civilizing pagan and uncultured people.

The fitting out of missionaries, & getting them to the fields of labor, must be attended with not inconsiderable expense. Many things are to be done in the preparations, requiring various attentions, and journeys, and labors, and occasioning numberless contingent expenses. Many articles are comprised in the necessary outfit and provision, for the individuals & families and establishments. And conveyances by water or by land are expensive.

The total expense of the Sandwich Mission, paid from the Treasury, besides much which was given by liberal individuals in various articles not included in the Treasurer's account, was somewhat more than \$10,000. Of this sum \$224 were paid for the travelling expenses of the Members of the Mission, \$275 for transportation of baggage to Boston, \$2,500 for passage to the Islands, almost \$2,000 for stores for the use of the missionaries on their passage and after their arrival—almost \$1,000 for family furniture, clothing, and mechanical and agricultural implements, \$775 for printing press and apparatus, & \$866 for mathematical, philosophical, and surgical instruments.

To persons not conversant with these matters, these items & the total amount might appear extravagant. And yet in proportion to the magnitude of the mission the expenditure was small. It would appear so on comparison with the cost of English missions.

If it costs less to fit out and convey men to our stations in the wilderness of our own country, it does not however cost less to get an establishment there into operation, or in its early stages to maintain it. And during the year the missionaries already in the field were to be provided for, and the establishments already in operation to be supported, as well as new men to be sent out and new establishments to be commenced.

Within the year, the Treasury has disbursed for the Bombay Mission, \$7,221—for the Ceylon, \$7,135—for the Cherokee, \$9,967—for the Choctaw, \$10,414—for the Arkansaw, \$1,150—for the Palestine, \$2,318—for the Foreign Mission School, \$3,350—and for all the objects and purposes of the Board, \$57,420.

It was not to be expected—especially if the distressing scarcity, or stagnation of the circulating medium were considered,—that there would be in the year an advance, upon the receipts of preceding years, equal or proportionate to the large additions made to our missions, or the consequent augmentation of expense. It is not indeed according to the general course of things, that in the management of extensive and progressive concerns, public or private—incurred large expenditures, and depending upon many contingencies—the receipts in each year should be very exactly or nearly proportionate to the disbursements. In one year the disbursements will come short of the receipts, in other years they will go beyond them; even in concerns conducted upon the soundest principles, and with the greatest success. It has been so with the concerns of this Board. In some former years there was a surplus of income which was kept in reserve, to be used in succeeding years, as the exigencies or interests of the Institution should require.

Donations to the Board.

The donations, contributions and benefactions, from societies, churches, congregations, and individuals, received at the Treasury, within the year ending with the last month, amounted to \$36,500; and the income from the permanent fund, and other sources, to \$2,600, making in the total sum \$39,000. This, as will be seen, comes short of the total amount of expenditures by \$18,000.—For the supply of the deficiency, it has been found necessary to draw upon the disposable funds of the Board, accumulated from preceding years.

Though these receipts are not equal to the disbursements, yet your Committee have the high gratification to state,—and they would do it with a grateful sense of the liberality of individuals and of the Christian public, and with devout thankfulness to the God of all grace,—that the donations exceeded those of any preceding year by \$2,600. This deserves more especial notice on account of the scarcity or stagnation, before alluded to. Allowing for the embarrassment and distress arising from this cause, and felt in all parts of the country, and by all classes of the community—it were moderate to consider \$36,000 given in this last year, as being equal to \$50,000 in times as they were in preceding years. And in this ratio, it may be right, in point of justice, and gratitude, and encouragement & confidence,—to estimate the increase of liberality in the community towards the objects of the Board.

And it is deemed proper, and of some

importance to be noted, that this increase of liberality, is not to be attributed to extraordinary efforts in the way of solicitation or excitement. Efforts of that kind were even less abundant and less expensive than in former years. Little, indeed, was done, excepting by an Address of the Committee to the Auxiliaries and Patrons, and Benefactors & Friends of the Board; and a considerable number of brief local agencies in connexion with it. Of the manner in which this Address was, every where received and answered, the Committee would find it impossible adequately to express their grateful sense. It afforded a proof, inestimably valuable, of the affectionate and steady liberal confidence and attachment of the Christian community towards the Board, and its great object.

Besides the donations in money, numerous contributions have been made in various articles for the missions. These are not included in the Treasurer's account: and the amount of value cannot be ascertained. It is not, however inconsiderable. For the Sandwich Mission, a noble spirit of liberality was displayed: particularly in the places and vicinities where the missionaries had resided; and in Boston, Salem, and some of the neighboring towns, of whose cheering liberality every mission has participated. And for the Cherokee and Choctaw missions, a spirit not less noble has been very extensively manifested, and continually increasing and spreading. From more than a hundred different places in the North and in the South—boxes of clothing, of almost every kind, suitable for the children of the schools—and some for the missionaries and their families—have been prepared and sent forward. Of about a fifth part of them, the value was estimated and marked by the donors; and the amount is about \$1,400. This taken as a general average, would give the amount of the whole at \$5,700. This sum, added to the \$36,500 in money, would make a total of \$42,200.

The articles of clothing are chiefly the fruits of female benevolence;—that rich and perennial source, whose streams give life and beauty to Zion, and shall make the wilderness glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

“We ought to be very grateful to God,” says the Brainerd Journal, “for putting it into the hearts of his children, to send from the most remote parts of the United States, these seasonable supplies—to cover these naked children of the forest, and in that way to evince the power and excellency of his Gospel, which he has commanded to be preached to every creature.”

Liberality of the Choctaws.

To these donations from the Christian community, ought surely to be added, and with a strong note of grateful admiration, the unprecedented donations of the Choctaws. That poor, pagan, and lost people of the wilderness have, within a year, pledged the annual sum of \$6,000, to be received by them from the government, during the whole time it shall be paid, that is, for 16 or 17 years to come, in aid of the operations of this Board, for the instruction of themselves and their children in Christianity and civilization.

It should be observed, however, that as the Choctaw donations do not come into our treasury, they do not afford to the Board all the strength and facilities and advantages that would be afforded by the same amount in the state of our ordinary funds. No part of these donations was at disposal for supplying the insufficiency of the receipts of the year from the customary sources, not even in regard to the Choctaw mission, the expenses of which exceeded those of either of the other missions. Still, for the purposes of that mission it is a substantial endowment, and will, from year to year, relieve the general funds, and facilitate and strengthen general operations.

“The establishment at Elliot,” say the missionaries there, “is not yet complete. Houses for the accommodation of the mission families are needed; as are a barn and two or three small buildings. A hundred more acres of land ought to be opened and cultivated. When this is done, and the young stock grown so as to supply the family in a considerable degree, which will be in the course of two or three years, we think the \$2,000 a year, appropriated by the natives, in connexion with the donations of provisions and clothing, which may be expected from the states, will go very far towards supporting the establishment.

But to complete the buildings, open sufficient land and provide for the support of the family until other means can be brought into operation, considerable money will be required.

“The appropriations made by the natives, for the two other establishments, though they will do much towards supporting them when put into operation, will be wholly inadequate to laying the foundation. Unless there are means, in the first instance, for procuring a large stock, and bringing under cultivation an extensive plantation, the expenses of provision would be so great, that it is doubtful whether it would long be supported.”

Patronage of the Government.

The Board have been made acquainted heretofore, with the patronage afforded to our Indian missions by the general Gov-

ernment, with a view expressly, to the instruction of the Indians in the arts of civilized life. At the commencement, assurance was given by the Executive that for each establishment the expenses of erecting a school house and a dwelling house should be defrayed from the public funds, and that a specified number of certain kinds of implements and utensils for husbandry & domestic manufacture should be furnished. “The limited appropriations for the Indian Department,” said the Secretary of War at the time, “will for the present preclude the Executive Government from extending a more liberal patronage to the Board, in their laudable efforts for the accomplishment of objects so very desirable.” Agreeably, however, to a hope then expressed by the Secretary, Congress has passed a law for an appropriation of \$10,000 a year, to be applied under the direction of the President to the instruction of the Indian Tribes. Of this sum, \$1,000 is “for the present allowed to our establishment at Brainerd, and 1,000 dollars to that at Elliot.” “When,” says the Secretary, “the Department is in possession of the necessary information [respecting the several establishments commenced by this Board and other Societies] a more full and complete distribution will be made, agreeably to prescribed regulations.”

The favorable disposition manifested by the Government, and with increasing strength and benignity, towards the great object of civilizing the Aborigines, is to be most gratefully recognized and highly valued: not only on account of the direct pecuniary aid afforded; but more especially for the security which it gives to the Aborigines themselves, to those who are engaged in this labor of benevolence on their behalf, and to the whole Christian community, respecting them. An opposite disposition or policy would be of dark and disastrous aspect.

For these Indian establishments, however, and for our more distant missions, money, much money will yet be required. It is not to be dissembled that to maintain the several missions, and establishments now under the direction of the Board, in the vigorous operation which should be desired, will cost scarcely less in each successive year, than the amount of the last year's disbursements. And yet the field is wide; and yet more missions are urgently needed and demanded. Thanks to the All-bounteous Sovereign of the world, the Christian community in this favored land are abundantly able to supply the requisite funds, not only for the missions already sent out, but for the support of many more. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the same Divine INFLUENCE, which has so wonderfully raised and diffused the spirit of benevolence, during these first ten years, will raise it still higher, and diffuse it more widely.

Summary of Receipts and Expenses.

In these ten years there has been paid from the Treasury of the Board the total sum of 201,600 dollars.—For the missions to the East—Bombay and Ceylon—just about 100,000 dollars.—for the Missions to the American Aborigines \$1,000 dollars.—for the Mission to the Sandwich Islands, 10,470 dollars.—for the Palestine Mission, 2,350 dollars.—for the Foreign Mission School 17,340 dollars, and for various subordinate and contingent objects and purposes 20,000 dollars.

In the same period the Treasury has received the total sum of about 235,000 dollars. Of this amount something more than 220,000 dollars were given by benevolent individuals, males and females, associated and unassociated, in donations and bequests for the general and particular objects of the Board; and the remaining sum of about 15,000 dollars, were the proceeds of monies invested, books sold, &c. Besides the monies paid into the Treasury, many liberalities have been bestowed in various articles, in different ways, and to no inconsiderable aggregate. But the amount, whatever should be the estimate, is to be added to the regularly accounted for expenditures, as well as to the regularly entered receipts.

Of the sum expended much has necessarily been consumed, yet not a little remains for important and durable use.

In the ten years there have been received under the patronage and direction of the Board, as missionaries and assistants, 62 men and 48 women—in all 110. Of this number three—Mrs. Harriet Newell, the Rev. Edward Warren, and Mr. A. V. Williams,—have been called to their reward: ten, six men and four women, have left the service,—three on change of sentiment—five on account of impaired health, and two from discontentment,—and nine are yet at home, waiting with desire to be sent forth to their work. Eighty-eight—49 men, and 39 women—are now either in the fields respectfully assigned to them, or on their way to them;—25 in the East,—2 in Western Asia,—17 in the Sandwich Islands,—and 44 in the countries of the American Aborigines. Upon the same funds, and engaged in the same cause, are the Rev. Principal of the Foreign Mission School and his worthy Assistant.

Of the men now under the patronage and direction of the Board, TWENTY-SIX ARE

ORDAINED MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, educated, the most of them, in Literary and Theological Seminaries of the first order in our country; two are especially designed for ordination; and the rest are approved for the various departments of the general work, as Catechists and Schoolmasters, Agriculturists and Mechanics. All of them, the Principal and Assistant of the Foreign Mission School excepted, have given themselves devotedly for life to the arduous and holy service, and the most of them, with the same spirit of devotion and sacred disinterestedness, have given also all their possessions, which, in not a few instances, were of very considerable amount. Of the women mentioned proportionably commendatory, might be made.

School at Cornwall.

At home is the Foreign Mission School, designed for the thorough education of promising youths from different heathen lands;—an Institution firmly established in the hearts of Christians, in a highly prosperous state, and blest most signal with heavenly influences. Abroad belonging to our several missions are more than 50 Free Schools, in which there can scarcely be fewer, probably there are now more than 3,000 children, Hindoo, Tamul, Jewish, Cherokee and Choctaw, under Christian instruction; not less than 300 of whom are boarding or facility pupils, lodged, and fed, and educated, as under the especial care of the missionaries.

Missionaries and Schools.

Ninety persons with qualifications for the different parts of the work, from rudimentary instructions in the primary branches of knowledge and arts of civilized life, to the highest and holiest administrations of the Gospel—not only ready for the service, but actually for the most part in the distant fields at their allotted stations—disposed in order and furnished—engaged in their various labors, and some of them having for considerable time borne the burden and heat of the day;—and more than Fifty Schools, established in different regions of darkness, and containing under Christian Instruction THREE THOUSAND CHILDREN of families and nations long ignorant of God, and never blest with the News of the Saviour. Could we mention nothing more, the Two Hundred Thousand Dollars expended in ten years, should not be accounted as lost. But something more may be mentioned.

“It is estimated,” says Mr. Kingsbury, “that the establishment at Elliot has cost upwards of 12,000 dollars, exclusive of all the labour done gratuitously by the missionaries. But it ought to be distinctly kept in mind, that the greater part of this money has not been consumed. It has been vested in various property, some of which is of the most productive kind, and which may be considered as a permanent fund for the support of the mission. There are now belonging to the establishment at Elliot, more than 200 neat cattle. There are also teams of oxen and horses, waggon, carts, ploughs, and other implements of husbandry, suitable for a large plantation. More than fifty acres of land are cleared and under cultivation. Upwards of twenty buildings, including a blacksmith's shop, mill, and joiner's shop, have been erected. Mechanical tools for various branches; lessons, books and stationery for the school, have been provided; and all the varied apparatus prepared for the accommodation of a family consisting of one hundred.”

Similar statements and estimates might be made respecting the establishments at Brainerd, on the Tombigby, and at Talonay.—The missions over seas are upon a different plan. But at Bombay we have a printing establishment, comprising two presses, fonts of English & Nagree types, with the requisite apparatus; and various accommodations and articles of durable utility for the various purposes of the mission. Our Ceylon mission, besides the very valuable glebes and edifices secured to it, has also a printing press with fonts of English and Tamul types, a hospital, and several school houses; and a proportional provision of what is necessary for a permanent mission. A large part of what was sent out with the Sandwich Island mission, was not for immediate consumption, but for durable use. The lands, buildings, &c. of our school at Cornwall—what may be denominated permanent property, were estimated at more than 5,000 dollars. The libraries, and the surgical instruments, belonging to our several establishments, would, altogether, be of considerable value.

The two hundred thousand dollars then is not all consumed—has not all vanished away. By means of it a preparation for action of no inconsiderable extent has been brought forward. And in the general view of this preparation, besides what has now been mentioned, whatever has been acquired of knowledge, of experience, and skill, in directing and executing this great work, where every thing was new, and every thing was to be learned,—and whatever systematic and permanent arrangements have been made for continued and extended operations, at home & abroad—should doubtless be included.

Of effects and fruits actually produced, it is yet time to expect but little, and to say but little.

Translations—

[REPORT OF PRUDENTIAL COR. CONTINUED.]

Translations.

The translation of the Scriptures however, into one of the principal languages of India—ready to be given to ten millions of people, as soon and as fast as means for the printing and distributing shall be afforded; the actual printing and distributing among that pagan population of large editions of select portions of the Scriptures, and scriptural catechisms and tracts; the teaching of several thousands of heathen children—including those who have attended, as well as those who are now attending the schools, so that they are able to read the Bible, and other useful books, and have some knowledge of the truths and precepts of the Gospel; the preaching of the Gospel to many thousands of heathen people of different ages, ranks and conditions, has sowing the incorruptible seed, in a widely extended field, where, under the genial influences of Heaven, it may in due time take root and spring up, and where undoubtedly it will not have been sown in vain; and the turning of more than fifty heathen persons, hopefully, from darkness unto light, and from the power of Satan unto God, for their own salvation with eternal glory, and for the communication, through their instrumentality, of the blessings of Christianity to many of their respective kindred and nations:—These are effects and fruits, which to pass over unnoticed, in this general review, would be an ungrateful omission, and the value of which is not to be estimated by hundreds, or hundreds of thousands, or millions, of money.

American Indians.

Ten years ago, the Aborigines of our country were regarded by this great community, with the exception of here and there an individual, as an utterly intractable race, never to be brought within the pale of civilized society, but doomed by unalterable destiny, to melt away and become extinct; and a spirit of vengeance and of extermination was breathed out against them in many parts of our land. Not a few, even of the generally well disposed and well informed friends of missions, held the projected mission to those outcasts of the wilderness a hopeless enterprise. Now the whole nation is moved by a very different spirit. From the highest places of the National Government down to the humblest conditions of society, all classes are inspired with good will towards the Indians. The desire to serve rather than to destroy them is every where testified; and to evangelize and civilize them is regarded as no infeasible or very difficult work. The method seems plain and easy. If by favour of Providence this Board has been leadingly instrumental in effecting this auspicious change,—if the system of instruction which it has put into operation in the Cherokee and Choctaw nations has conciliated the favour and secured the confidence of the Indian Chiefs and Tribes extensively, and also of the rulers and people of our nation, has commended itself as a model for other Societies coming forward to take part in the general work,—and has produced examples of Indian improvement which have engaged the attention of all classes of the community and awakened in them a lively interest in the great design:—the Board has not existed in vain, nor labored in vain.

Intelligence from Palestine.

Communicated for the Recorder.

Extracts of Letters from the Rev. Messrs. PARSONS and FISKE, American Missionaries to Palestine, to the Rev. S. E. Dwight, of Boston, dated

Scio, Sept. 11, 1820.

DEAR BROTHER—if you have received our letter by Capt. Edes, you know our feelings with regard to a mission at Smyrna. We thought then, (and we are now much more confirmed in the opinion,) that a wide and effectual door is opened for benevolent operations. Can it for a moment be a question after so many revivals, and so many blessings upon the cause of missions, whether it is duty to send the gospel to that very land from whence we received it with all its attendant blessings. We are not without hope that we shall see the standard of truth erected on these shores before we set sail for Palestine.

Since we arrived at Scio, our attention has been directed to the study of the modern Greek language, under the instruction of the principal Professor of the College at Scio.

We have had, however precious opportunities to distribute religious tracts both among this people, and among the inhabitants of other islands. Almost every day we have had applications either for Bibles, or religious tracts. The tract which we reprinted at the College press was ready for distribution about a month since, and we have given away more than 700 copies to the people on this island—sent 100 to Smyrna—200 to Crete, and 100 to Thessalonica. One fact is very encouraging. An instructor of school in Crete, who was here, learning that we had religious tracts for distribution, made a very earnest request for a quantity of them, to be given to his friends and to schools on that island. We gave him 200 copies. When he received them he thanked us very sincerely, and expressed a wish to see us in Crete. Tracts distributed by an instructor of a school, or by an inhabitant of the place, will excite much less suspicion and have the prospect of much more usefulness, than they would have if bestowed by a foreigner. There is much advantage in finding work for every man in the cause of righteousness.

This moment, since writing the above, a priest called upon us for a Testament. He took it in his hands and said, "O this is excellent." After examining it a little, he cheerfully paid the money at which we valued it. We gave him likewise several

religious tracts. Seldom have we seen more evident expressions of gratitude and joy. May the God of the Bible enlighten his mind, that he may behold wondrous things out of his law. There is evidently a searching for the Holy Scriptures among this people. We pray that it may continue and abound.

In the churches, the ancient Greek is read, and but few of the assembly are able to understand it. What a blessing will be the possession of the Scriptures in the common language of the country.

Dear Brother, continue to pray for us, and for this people. We are continually encouraged in our work, by the assurance that many prayers are ascending to God for our success. Your Brethren in the Gospel.

P. FISKE. L. PARSONS.

Scio, Oct. 18, 1820.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The answer to your letter of June 23, will have been received, we hope, previous to the arrival of the Sally Anne. From the enquiries in your letter, we are induced to give a concise account of the population, religion, and literature of Scio.

The Isle of Scio is separated from the continent of Asia by a channel 18 miles in width. On the north, is a distinct view of the Isle of Myteline; on the east, of the shores of Asia, the city of Ichesme, near to which was destroyed the Turkish fleet; on the south east, of the Isle of Samos. The length of the Island, it is said, is thirty miles; the breadth, from twelve to 18. A high range of mountains, composed principally of limestone, runs through the whole length of the Island, and like the green mountains of Vermont. On the east side is an extensive and highly cultivated plain; upon which is the principal city, Scio, a number of fine villages, and numerous summer seats of respectable merchants. The low lands are covered with fruit-trees; as orange, lemon, fig, olive, pomegranate; but the mountains are barren, except now and then a small grove of pine-trees.

As to the population we depend upon the statements given us by the Greek Bishop. They are as follows—the entire population 60,000 or 70,000; of these not less than 3000 are Turks; 800 or 900 Catholics, a few Jews, and the rest Greeks.

The Turks live most of them in large castles on the sea-shore, separated from the city by draw-bridges. They have in the city 12 mosques, all of which are still occupied as places of worship. During Ramazan, the Mahomedan fast, the minarets are illuminated in the night. Bells are not in use among the Turks, but a person is employed to give notice of the different hours for prayer by crying aloud from a high part of the minaret. In Scio, the Turks usually speak the Greek language, and sometimes marry into Greek families. Christians enjoy great liberty, and are never interrupted in their religious services.

Catholics have six churches, three in the city, and three in the country—one Bishop, and 23 Priests.

The Greeks have 50 or 60 churches in the city, and very many, (some say 500 others a 1000,) in different parts of the Island. There is one Bishop, and 500 or 600 Priests, besides monks. Only 5 or 6, out of the 600 Priests, ever attempt to preach the gospel. Their duties are limited to the reading of the church service upon the Sabbath and feast days. The books used in the churches are in ancient Greek, and are read with great rapidity and indistinctness. Among them we have noticed "the Menion," consisting of 12 folio volumes, one for each month; the "Time-Piece," one folio volume; selections from the gospels, and some smaller books. The whole Bible is not found in the churches, and seldom indeed in the houses. We have seen only two Bibles, one Septuagint, and three Testaments, excepting those left by the Rev. Mr. Jowett, and Rev. Mr. Williamson. Psalters are kept for sale, and are used in schools. There are about 100 holidays besides the Sabbath. On these days, the people assemble morning and evening, in the churches for religious service. Both in the summer and winter the morning service is performed by candle light. Prayers are read or sung by two or three individuals, and the congregation respond, "God be merciful." The Lord's prayer and the Creed are repeated at every season of worship.

The College in this city was established in its present form and government about five years since, when Mr. Bambas, the principal instructor, took the charge of the institution. There are at present 700 or 800 students—14 instructors—one Prof. of Chem. and Rhetoric, one of Mathematics; one of Theology, Geometry, &c. one of the Turkish language, one of the Latin and French; and nine teachers of the ancient and modern Greek. A considerable proportion of the scholars are young, and are instructed in the first principles of Grammar; the higher classes are required to study Plutarch, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato, Homer, Herodotus, Pindar, and the like.

The four first days of the week, lectures are delivered in Chemistry, Rhetoric and History. There is a good chemical laboratory, and a printing press, obtained the last year from Europe. The funds of the College are obtained in part from the Greek community, and in part by private donations. A gentleman in Russia has recently given 20,000 or 30,000 dollars to this Seminary. Tuition is given gratis to all the students. On Friday the first class are instructed in the "Holy Catechism," and twice in the week the second class have lessons from the Acts of the Apostles, and from Ethics. This term, lessons have been given to 30 or 40 students from the English work called, "Young Minister's Companion." The Professor

gives a translation of it in Greek, and requires each student to write as he speaks it. Great good may result from this mode of instruction. We might enlarge, but time will not permit. Your Brethren in the gospel. P. FISKE. L. PARSONS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Extracts from the Nineteenth Report of the Trustees of the Hampshire Missionary Society, prepared for the annual meeting at Northampton, Aug. 1820.

The Trustees, at this anniversary, have to no notice of their missionaries in six of the U. States; performed in Maine by the Rev. Messrs. Josiah Peet of Norridgewock, Fifield Holt of Bloomfield, Thomas Williams of Brewer, and Bancroft Fowler of Bangor; in Vermont, by Rev. David H. Williston in the northern, and Rev. Phillip Spaulding of Jamaica, in the southern part of the state; in New-York, by Rev. Messrs. Isaac Clinton of Lowville, Joel Wright of Leverett, Mass. and Samuel Parker of Danby, county of Tioga; by the Rev. Royal Phelps in Pennsylvania, south of Lake Erie and near the line of Ohio; by the Rev. Messrs. Joseph M. Curtis and William Strong in Ohio; and by Rev. Asa Brooks, in the county of Lewis, Vt.

To encourage the settlement of Christian ministers, which is an object with the Trustees, engagements have in several instances been entered into with them, with the consent of their people, that they should labor as missionaries ten weeks annually, for five years, in the employment of this society. Messrs. Peet, Holt, Williams, Spaulding, and Brooks, have received commissions for these ten weeks yearly services. The five years of Messrs. Peet and Holt were completed with 1819, but at their request their missions are renewed for 1820. Mr. Fowler's mission is for the same number of weeks, instituted at the request of the Theological Seminary, of which he is a professor, and which has been removed from Hampden to Bangor. Mr. Parker, who has a pastoral charge from which he receives a salary for laboring three fourths of the time, has been employed thirteen weeks annually for several years. His latest journal, which has been received, respects services performed in 1819. His mission is continued. All these missionaries have their fields to be cultivated near their places of habitation.

Mr. Clinton is performing a mission of twelve weeks in the vicinity of Lowville, and the more northern counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence.

Mr. Phelps labored in 1819 twenty-five weeks. This year his mission is twenty weeks among the same people.

Mr. Brooks was employed the last year fifteen weeks. His mission for five years commences with 1820.

The holy Bible and other religious books and tracts continue to be distributed. Important aid is given to the establishment and conducting of sabbath schools, to the no little benefit of children and youth. Persons are found, and some who hopefully are pious, that do not possess a complete copy of the inspired Scriptures. A feeble old man, a missionary relates, who doubtless had seen more than seventy years, and had no means of support but the labor of his hands came to me, and with an air of meekness and humility, requested the favor of a Bible, saying, that "his old age he had been brought to an understanding of what the Bible teaches, but that he had not a whole copy of it." A Bible was given him, and after expressing his gratitude with much warmth of feeling, the aged man returned, rejoicing, to his house.

The Trustees gratefully notice the very efficient aid which has been offered them by the Charitable Female Association.

The receipts for the year ending August, 1820, amounted to \$1590 59. Disbursements for same time \$1180 55. Cash in Treasury 410 04.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

For the Boston Recorder. To the Patrons and Beneficiaries of the American Education Society.

The Directors of this Society, at their quarterly meeting in October, adopted the general rule that each beneficiary, in making application for the continued aid of the Society, shall transmit to the Treasurer his note for one half the sum of the last appropriation which he has received from its funds. This note is to become due with in one year after the beneficiary shall have entered on his professional labor; and if not paid by the end of that year, then to be on interest.

The principal reasons which led to the adoption of this measure are the following.

For some time past there has been a regular diminution in the current receipts of the Treasury; so that of late, they are but about one tenth part as much as they were two years ago. This fact may be ascribed, partly to the pecuniary embarrassments of the times; and partly to the confidence indulged, too readily perhaps, that the character and objects of the Society were already so well understood, and regarded with so deep an interest, as to supersede the necessity of new appeals to the public in its behalf.

While the funds have been thus diminishing, the number of beneficiaries has been constantly increasing. The prospect that this increase may continue to present claims on the Board, beyond its resources, suggested the obvious necessity either of rejecting a part of these young men, or of requiring them all to refund a portion of what they receive, that it may be applied successively in aid of others, who may hereafter be equally necessitous and equally deserving with themselves.

While this measure will require an increase of economy and personal effort from the beneficiaries, and to the most indigent will be a severe trial of their perseverance; the Directors hope it will not, in any case, be attended with insuperable embarrassment. And they are persuaded that pious young men, who shall have been thus furnished with means of pursuing an education, will cheerfully devote the necessary time, after entering on their profession, to restore to the common stock, the above proportion of what they have received.

It will be understood, however, that if any one chooses not to oblige himself in this manner, he may, notwithstanding, receive one half the usual annual appropriation.

The correctness of the views which led to the adoption of the foregoing plan in October, is confirmed by the more recent state of things. At the meeting of the Board, on the 10th inst. they were informed by the Treasurer that the amount in his hands for present use, was only \$1,446. As no relief to the funds from the proposed repayment of beneficiaries can be expected under several years, it became necessary also to make a reduction of twenty five per cent in the ratio of appropriation. Still, without abandoning the great object committed to their trust, they could not stop short of voting sums, amounting to \$2,406. This they did, relying on that generous co-operation of the Christian public, which has heretofore furnished prompt assistance in a similar emergency.

There is one more subject on which I am requested to express, in this communication, the views of the Directors. In several instances young men, who had been assisted from the funds of the Society, after trial of a few months, have been found deficient in the qualifications required by the constitution. The Board wish it to be understood, that when any beneficiary

is thus deemed unworthy of continued patronage: whatever expenses he may have incurred, in reliance on future aid, they cannot, consistently with their sacred trust, make any appropriations towards such expenses, in addition to what he shall actually have received at the time such decision is made in his case.

In behalf of the Directors, Jan. 29, 1821. E. PORTER, Committee.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society, for December and January.

Berkshire Auxiliary Education Society, \$14 67

do do being a semiannual contribution

of the Church in Pittsfield, 50 33

Doct. Tucker Harris, Charlestown, S. C. 30 33

Contribution in Cornish, N. H. 12 42

Collected in Concord, N. H. and transmitted by the Rev. John H. Church, 33 74

Hamden Auxiliary Education Society, 54

Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society, 91

Lady in Billerica, 3

Ladies do, by a cent subscription, by the hands of Miss Bowers,

Religious Char. Soc. in Charlestown, Ms. 61 5

Rev. Joseph Emerson, 1

Flagg and Gould, Andover, Mass. 5

Young Men's Aux. Ed. Society, Boston, 500

Williamstown, Williams' College, &c. 26

Berkshire Auxiliary Education Society, viz.

Contribution of the Church in Stockbridge, 15

Do. of the Church in Lee, 13 60

Female Cent Society, Sandisfield, 31 58

Other Contributions, 14 82

From a number of Ladies in Rev. Mr. Putnam's Society, Ashby, a roll of black cloth, valued at 20

Females of Park Street Church and Cong. 20 25

Female Society of Boston and its vicinity, 1

Charity Box, kept by American Ed. Society, 123

Charity Box, kept by a Miss, 68

Ladies Working Society, Barre, Mass. 3 25

Silas Hovey, Brookfield, 1st Parish, 3

Female Cent Society, in do. 39 11

Indigent Female in do. 1

Jacob Holt, do. 1

Charity Box kept in the Monthly Prayer Meeting in do. by hands of Rev. E. Phelps, 9 40

Joseph Pope, of Ware, 2

Monthly Concert for Prayer, Natick, 3 94

Third Cong. Church, Beverly, towards the support of their beneficiary, E. Carter, 30

Mrs. Sarah Newhall, New Braintree, 3

Middlesex Auxiliary Education Society, 15

Essex Auxiliary Education Society, 75

Sundry Male Members of Park St. Church, 52

Life Subscriptions.

Rev. Alvan Bond, Sturbridge, Mass. from the Female Charitable Society, 40

Rev. Abel Flint, D. D. Hartford, Conn. of Young men in his Parish, 40

Rev. Thomas Murdock, Portland, Maine, from Ladies of Chapel Congregation, 4

TRIAL BY IMPEACHMENT.

The SENATE of this Commonwealth was on Tuesday last organized as a *Court of Impeachment*, for the Trial of JAMES PHILMORE, Esq. Judge of Probate for Middlesex County, on fifteen charges of misconduct and mal-administration in his office, in taking unlawful fees, &c. Managers of the Impeachment, on the part of the House of Representatives have been appointed, and most of the time of the two houses the past week has been occupied in the preliminary business on this subject. The Respondent has appeared before the Court, and plead "not guilty;" and by his Council moved for a postponement of the trial to the first session of the next General Court, in order to give him time to prepare his defense.

The Court determined that Wednesday, the 18th of April next, shall be the time for receiving his Answer; and the Court was then adjourned to that day.

PALMERISM.

A letter from Marietta, Ohio, states, that fifty-five persons have been added to the church, under the care of Rev. Mr. Robbins, since a recent attention commenced—and that others are expected to come forward and unite themselves to the "little flock" are long. In the latter part of December, meetings were generally well attended; though appearances were less favorable than in "months past." Mr. Robbins writes:—

"I have been laboring now, here, for about 15 years. And often have I been ready to ask, 'Who hath believed our report?' and to conclude with the prophet, that 'I had labored in vain, and spent my strength for nought.' But the Lord has given me to see that 'though seed be buried long in dust, it sha'nt deceive the hope' of those who patiently and prayerfully wait for a 'crop.' Let those then, who have been long labouring in the vineyard, with apparently but little or no success, thus 'wait for the vision' of the kingdom of Christ among them;—for it will surely come, it will not tarry; but even 'though Israel,' for wise reasons, 'should not be gathered,' through their instrumentality; 'yet' let them remember, for their encouragement, that if faithful, 'they shall be glorious in the eyes of the Lord,' and 'be unto them a curse' if they 'turn away' from them that perish."

To Readers and Correspondents.

Since we made the proposition, in November last, of paying to Benevolent Institutions the premium which is allowed to Subscribers who pay in advance for the RECORDER, we have received several payments accompanied with directions for the disposal of the premiums. Those destined for the Education and Tract Societies will appear in the Treasurers' next statements. The following sums were directed to be paid to the Treasurer for Foreign Missions:—

Wm Henry Foote, Albemarle Co. Virg. \$4 25
Sabbath School Children, Vergennes, Vt. 3 50
Jonathan Newcomb, Braintree, Ms. 2 50
Thomas Fisher, Esq. Templeton, Ms. 1
A gentleman in Berkley, Ms. 1
Cents. Lincoln Drake, 50
Rev. Daniel Dana, 50 Rev. Mark Mead, 50
Dr. Isaac Thompson, 50 Henry Robinson, 50
Daniel Chute, Esq. 50 Calvin S. Crane, 50
Wm. Moore, 50 John Dunwell, 50
Rev. Joseph Dana, 50 Miss Mary Hobbs, 50
Joseph Bourne, 50 John L. Parkhurst, 50
\$18 75

Boston, Jan. 31, 1821.—Received Eighteen Dollars, 35 cents, in full of the above. 40 cents paid for exchange of money: \$18 75 in the whole

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Treasurer.

Several notices have occasionally been received of Clergymen having been made Life Members of the Education and Tract Societies; but as the Treasurers of these Societies particularly mention these donations in their monthly statements of Receipts in the RECORDER, we have deemed it unnecessary to insert such notices.

"L." will excuse us for differing in opinion from him on the propriety of publishing an article with which he has had the goodness to furnish us. Rarely as we have had occasion to differ in our views from the "Christian Spectator," and great as our difference is for such authority, we were not at all gratified at finding the pages of that work giving admission to a "dream" that has no just pretension even "to guiding us a step or two further in the dark." Imagination, sleeping or walking, hardly to be trusted as a "guide" in regions beyond those where the Bible leads and leaves us. This dream was inserted in the 1st No. & II. Vol. of the Christian Spectator.

A Memoir of Mr. Reuben Clapp has been handed us for insertion. But it is so long, so diffuse, & so illegible, that after several unsuccessful attempts to read and accommodate it to our limits, we give it over in despair. It contains some facts, no doubt, interesting to friends—but as far as we have examined it, its merits would not be very highly appreciated by the public.

A hint to correspondents. If they have any mercy on us, or any sincere wish that their communications may appear on our pages, they will please to write legibly, and save us thereby some hours of time in spelling out their words—and some severe fits of the head-ache, or heart-ache.

Worthy of Imitation.

The following letter has been received by the person to whom it was addressed, and the contents will be faithfully appropriated.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—I have for some time wished to be able to devote something to religious charitable purposes, and having within the last year engaged in one employment, aside from my usual occupation, which is somewhat profitable, I have devoted to God six per cent of all derived from that small business; and I now send you three-dollars, as the last year's income, to be applied to the use of the Mass. Domestic Missionary Society; hoping and believing by the blessing of God, to be able the next year to double (or more) this small sum. It is my hope, that very many may be induced to do likewise, and much more abundantly for the cause of our Lord and Master.

N. Q.
Rev. Warren Fay, Charlestown.

ORDAINED.

Jan. 25th, Rev. CHARLES Y. CHACE, to the pastoral care of the Congregational-Church and Society in Corinth, Vt. Introductory prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bates, President of Middlebury College, from Isaiah viii, 20. "To the law, and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Consecrating prayer by the Rev. James Hobert, of Berlin; charge to the Pastor, by the Rev. Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield; &c. hand of fellowship, by Rev. Jacob Allen, of Tunbridge; and the concluding prayer, by the Rev. Silas McKenney, of Bradford.—*Haverhill, N. H. paper.*

Installed.—At Dracut, Jan. 31st, by the Londonderry Presbytery, the Rev. REUBEN SEARS, over the Presbyterian Church and Society in that place. The Introductory prayer was made by the Rev. C. Park of Chester, N. H. sermon by Rev. E. P. Bradford, New-Boston, N. H. from Rev. 2: 10: last clause; Installing prayer by Rev. J. Walker, Greenfield, N. H. charge by Rev. Samuel Harris, Wenham, N. H. right hand by Rev. G. P. Perry, Bradford; address to the people, by Rev. E. L. Parker, Londonderry, N. H.; concluding prayer, by Rev. S. Chapin, Hanover. Thus within a very short time each of the vacant churches in Dracut, has been blessed with the gift of a faithful pastor.—*Communicated.*

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

House of Representatives.—Thursday, Feb. 1.
Mr. M'Lane offered the following paper, as an amendment which, when the subject came up, he proposed to move to the resolution for the admission of Missouri into the Union:

Provided, That nothing in the constitution of the said state of Missouri shall be construed to authorise or make it obligatory on the Legislature to pass any law denying to the citizens of each state any of the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. And provided further, That no law of the said state shall be construed to deny to the citizens of each state any of the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

And the same was referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, and to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution from the Senate declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, and the amendments proposed thereto.

The whole day was spent in animated debate and interesting proceedings; though little progress was actually made, in coming to any conclusion on the subject.

The amendment moved by Mr. Foot, with the additional one, moved by Mr. Storrs; as also two subsequent ones, moved by Messrs. Hackley and Cobb, were all negatived.

Mr. M'Lane then moved his amendment, as above first stated, and then,

After having previously, several times, refused to rise, a motion to that effect prevailed, and

The House adjourned.

The National Intelligencer, in alluding to this subject, says, "Mr. Sergeant who is justly regarded as the head of the party opposed to the admission of Missouri, laid before the committee of the whole his project, which was, to pass over the subject wholly at the present session, leaving it to be decided by the next Congress. It was also intimated by Mr. S. that, when the present objection to the recognition of the State of Missouri, was disposed of, the question would then present itself, whether or not Congress was bound, by the act of the last session, to admit Missouri into the union without the restriction, then proposed to be imposed upon her, requiring the inhibition of slavery."

The House is worn out with the discussion; but the subject rather gains than loses interest. No man can venture to say, at present, how the controversy will eventuate.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE REAL STATE OF THE TREASURY.

It was anxiously hoped that the second supplemental Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 19th inst. in answer to certain resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 4th inst. Would have left no room to doubt about the true state of the Treasury, and of the deficiency for the year 1821. Now, although this Report does disclose some facts from which the state of our finances may be more accurately ascertained than by the other reports, still it presents no view which distinctly shows this deficiency; and believing it to be of great importance that the public mind, already sufficiently perplexed on this subject, should settle down on something certain and correct, I have with much care examined all the reports, and not assenting to the view given by the Secretary, I have been induced to present the following as the actual charge against the Treasury, and which I believe gives the most unfavorable view of the subject which can justly be taken.

"2. That the most economical mode is that of Alms Houses; having the character of Work Houses, or Houses of Industry, in which work is provided for every degree of ability in the pauper; and thus the able poor made to provide, partially, at least for their own support; and also to the support, or at least the comfort of the impotent poor.

"3. That of all modes of employing the labor of the pauper, agriculture affords the best, the most healthy, and the most certainly profitable; the poor being thus enabled, to raise, always, at least, their own provisions.

"4. That the success of these establishments depends upon their being placed under the superintendence of a Board of Overseers, constituted of the most substantial and intelligent inhabitants of the vicinity.

"5. That of all causes of pauperism, intemperance, in the use of spirituous liquors, is the most powerful and universal."

COST OF SHIPS OF WAR.

The following statement of the cost of vessels in and out of service, will be interesting to many of our readers: Extract from an official report.

Query 7th. "What is the estimated average cost per annum, of vessels of the following classes, respectively, viz: 12, 16, 20, 22, 26, 42, 74—1st on cruise; 2d, in ordinary; 3d when dismantled?"

The Commissioners, having had reference to a series of estimates made at various periods during the existence of the navy, have to state that the following appears to be about the average estimated cost per annum, on cruise, viz:

A 12 to 14 \$20,595
16 to 18 37,410
20 to 24 45,700
32 gun frigate 74,900
36 gun do. 97,500
44 " 112,068
74 " 180,369

The annual expense of vessels in ordinary, exclusively of any repairs to which they may be subject, may be estimated as follows, viz:

A 12 to 14 \$2,477 09
16 to 18 2,664 50
20 3,279 00
32 4,205 75
36 4,604 25
44 5,092 75
74 6,432 50

With respect to the annual cost of vessels dismantled, the Commissioners have to observe, that they know of no difference in the expense of vessels in that state and when placed in ordinary, as dismantling is a necessary preliminary step to their being placed in ordinary."

The Commissioners of Maine on the subject of the Public Lands in that State, are now in this Boston; and have had several conferences with the Commissioners of this State on the subject of those lands. We understand that the State of Maine wishes to possess the whole of those lands, and Commissioners have been appointed to sell them.

Intrepid Humanity.—A few days since, Mr. Kim, aged 16, a midshipman attached to the U. S. ship Independence, was instrumental, at the extreme hazard of his own, in saving the life of a lad named Basset, who fell through the ice between the North Battery, wharf, and the Independence.

Advices—A few days since, Mr. Kim, aged 16, a midshipman attached to the U. S. ship Independence, was instrumental, at the extreme hazard of his own, in saving the life of a lad named Basset, who fell through the ice between the North Battery, wharf, and the Independence.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills of the Eagle Bank, New-Haven, have recently been detected in Hartford, (Conn.) They are dated Feb. 4, 1820, payable in New-York, and are said to be extremely well done. The genuine notes are dated 1818.

“IS THE SERMON DONE?”

A countryman meeting his neighbor, coming out of the church, asked him, “What is the Sermon done?” “Done,” said the other; “no; it is said, it is ended, but it is not so soon done.” And surely so it is with us: we have good store of sermons said, but we have few done; and one sermon done, is worth a thousand said & heard; for not the hearers of the law, but the doers of it are justified, and if ye know these things, blessed are ye if ye do them. ‘Glory, honour, and peace, to every one that worketh good.’ Rom. vi. 10.

[Rel. Intel.]

Sacred.—A letter from Lancaster, (Pa.) dated the 2d inst. states, that some unprincipled persons broke into the German Reformed Church, in New Holland, in that county, and disfigured the Organ in a most scandalous manner, by cutting it with axes, and taking out and destroying the pipes. The society has sustained a very considerable loss, and the trustees have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators.

“LATE INTELLIGENCE.”

New-York, Jan. 30.—The Ship Amity, Captain Maxwell, arrived last evening in 58 days from Liverpool. We have received by this arrival London papers to the 30th Nov. and Liverpool papers to the first of December.

It appears that Europe is far from being tranquil. Fresh disturbances are breaking out in various quarters. The popular cry throughout Europe, is for forms of government more liberal. In Denmark serious commotions had taken place—many lives were lost—the cry of the people was for a constitutional government.

January 23d, 1821. STATISTICUS.

“FOREIGN NEWS.”

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Jan. 30.—The Ship Amity, Captain Maxwell, arrived last evening in 58 days from Liverpool. We have received by this arrival London papers to the 30th Nov. and Liverpool papers to the first of December.

It appears that Europe is far from being tranquil.

Fresh disturbances are breaking out in various quarters.

The popular cry throughout Europe, is for forms of government more liberal.

In Denmark serious commotions had taken place—many lives were lost—the cry of the people was for a constitutional government.

Even in the despotic government of Russia, a part of the soldiers had laid down their arms,

declaring the discipline to arbitrary. To what extent they had proceeded was not particularly known, as the greatest care was taken to suppress all intelligence touching this subject. While these disturbances were taking place in the capital of Russia, the Emperor Alexander, at the Congress of Toppau, in concert with Austria and Prussia, was taking measures to break down the revolutionary spirit which had shewn itself in Naples, Portugal, &c. These recent disturbances in Russia may have a tendency to change the determination of the Allied Sovereigns with regard to other powers, and Alexander may see the necessity of quickly returning to his Capital to save his own power from the affliction of his vassals.

It appears by intelligence from Spain and Portugal, that in both these countries serious disturbances have taken place. The greatest ferment was continually excited in Lisbon by factions inimical to the present order of affairs; & in Spain attempts had been made to effect a new order of things. There was no tranquility in either country.

The Liverpool Mercury of December 1, contains a parliamentary summary.—The House of Lords met November 23, pursuant to adjournment and the commission for proroguing Parliament to the 23d January, was read. In the House of Commons, the same day the members began to assemble at an early hour in consequence of the interest excited by the expected communication from the Queen. The Speaker did not take the chair until 2 o'clock, having been closeted all the forenoon with Lord Castlereagh. The House having been called to order, Mr. Denman said—“Mr. Speaker. I hold in my hand a message which I am commanded by her majesty the Queen to present to this House.” At this moment a message from the House of Lords commanded the immediate attention of the Commons in the House of Lords, when a scene of uproar and confusion ensued—some of the members crying out “this is a scandal to the country” “shame!” “shame!” Amidst the uproar, the Speaker, followed by his majesty's ministers proceeded to the House of Lords. Mr. Denman remained all the time on his legs, holding the Queen's message in his hand, surrounded by the opposition members. The Speaker soon returned from the House of Lords, and the house was informed that his majesty had prorogued Parliament to the 23d of January. The greatest scene of uproar and confusion was manifested in the House.

The Queen's Message to the House of Commons.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman was in the act of delivering at the moment he was interrupted:

“Caroline R.—The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the king's ministers, plainly intimating an intention to postpone the parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be held. This offer the queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation—but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the royal family, would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of parliament; and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the ministers, what she is well assured the liberality of the house of commons would have granted, as alike essential to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice. If the queen is to understand that new proceedings are mediated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom, to take effectual steps to protect her from the farther vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close.”

It is more extraordinary that this message was not received, as Mr. Brougham had apprized both the speaker and Lord Castlereagh, that such a message was to be brought down.

The King of England is called upon in public addresses to dismiss his ministers.

CAPTURE OF LIMA, &c.

Advices have been received at Bermuda from the Pacific ocean, across the isthmus of Darien, that Lord COCHRANE's squadron and army, had captured the celebrated city of Lima, after a tremendous resistance in which four of his vessels were sunk.—That Panama had, in consequence declared for Independence, and that the province of Quito had decisively shaken off the Spanish yoke.

An attempt had been made at Pino by the valet of the Duke Decres to blow him up with gunpowder. The Duke was thrown from his bed on the floor, and the valet jumped out of a two story window and died of the wounds received by the fall.

An attempt had been made to revolutionize the Dutch Monarchy, but frustrated.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mrs. Susannah Page, aged 54, wife of Thomas Page—Mr. Joseph Jones, aged 61

—Miss Ann Matilda Bartlett, daughter of Dr John Bartlett, of Roxbury, aged 26—Mr. Levi Bixby, aged 46—Mrs Sarah Duncan, aged

